

Public Ledger

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EDITOR AND OWNER.

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Republican Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

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JOHN JOHNSON.

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THAD F. MOORE.

FOR CORONER,

ROR STOCKTON.

FOR ASSESSOR,

J. DAVID DYE.

FOR SURVEYOR,

T. P. BULLOCK.

THERE are a good many features of the new Constitution adopted by the Republic of Hawaii that might not be out of place in the Constitution of the United States. The document embodies a great many reform ideas that have been advocated in this country, while it in the main is a transcript of the document drafted by JEFFERSON.

The naturalization law embodied in this Constitution has many good features. A citizen must have resided on the islands for not less than two years, and shall be able to read, write and speak the English language, to intelligently explain in that language the meaning and intent of any articles of the Constitution, shall be of good moral character and not a refugee from justice, and shall own property in the Republic worth not less than \$200 over and above all incumbrances. This is a good deal more than is required of intended citizens of the United States.

At least one article of this Constitution has pleased ex-Speaker REED. Section 3 of Article 48 provides: "For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present in the House or Senate, the Chairman shall count the numbers present." In referring to this the other day, Mr. REED said that the little Republic of Hawaii seemed to have a good deal more sense than the Democratic party ever would have.

The Constitution has a provision against the introduction of crank bills. No bill may be introduced in the House or Senate without having first received the written approval of three members of each House. Any citizen of the United States may introduce in Congress a bill without even the member through whose hands it passes having read it. The member disclaims all responsibility by merely indorsing it "by request."

Power is given the President to veto any specific item in any bill which appropriates money. This is undoubtedly a wise provision, and makes it absolutely impossible for members to railroad "riders" through Congress, as is often done in the United States. Mr. DE ARMOND of Missouri introduced a bill in the House during the present session which contemplates giving the President the same power as the President of Hawaii has.

It is distinctly provided in the Constitution that after December 31st, 1895, no public money shall be appropriated nor public land conveyed to or for the support of any sectarian, denominational or private school or any school not under the exclusive control of the Government. No lottery shall be authorized in the Republic, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

OVER two hundred signatures of members of Congress have been obtained to a paper stating that the signers will support a joint resolution lately introduced in the House providing that Clerks to Senators and Representatives shall be paid during the recess of Congress at the rate heretofore allowed. This allowance is \$100 per month, to be expended by members for clerical work. In this way the passage of the resolution has been assured. What a beautiful picture of "reform" and "Democratic economy" this is, to be sure! Why, it's almost enough to make the Editor of The Bulletin blush.

THE biggest drop in the price of wheat in the past decade was during the closing years of the last Republican Administration, as the Editor of THE LEDGER well knows.—Bulletin.

Well, the highest prices the farmers ever got for their wheat were also under Republican Administrations. Suppose you look up the figures of 1866-80, notably 1867, when it went to \$2.85? In October, 1892, under Republican rule, it was as high as 91¢ cents, and in July, 1893, under CLEVELAND, its highest notch was 88 cents; and it has been on the down grade ever since, in spite of your promise to make it \$1.25 when the people were fooled into electing GROVER and his gang.

THE G. A. R. men have sent a formal protest to Mr. CLEVELAND, and are preparing to bring to the attention of the coming National Encampment at Pittsburgh, the unjust treatment the old soldiers have received from the Cleveland Administration. Out of 150 employees dropped from the rolls of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department 71 were Union veterans, and it is said that the records of some of the ex-soldiers show them to have been among the most efficient clerks in the division, while none of them were below the average in their efficiency records. Old soldiers have also been discriminated against in other departments, particularly in the Agricultural Department, and in the various branches of the Interior Department, including the Government Printing Office and the Pension Bureau. But what else was expected; we are now under an Administration that possesses not a single sentiment in common with the men who saved the country today is ruled by the men who sought to divide it. What they failed to do by force they are now accomplishing by peaceful methods.



THE LEDGER... is the largest daily paper printed in Maysville—count the columns and measure their length. It gives you more reading matter than any other. It is sold at the same price as any other Maysville paper—one cent a copy or 25 cents a month, delivered by carrier or sent by mail. If you are looking for the most for your money, you can get it in THE LEDGER. Now is the time to subscribe—suppose you give it a month's trial.

—MAYSVILLE— Manufacturing Company, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

Verandas, Moldings, &c. Store Fixtures and Stair Building Specialties. Factory—Lower end of street railway.
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The Very Latest Local Anesthetics for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. For keeping your Teeth and Gums in order use Saponia, best Toothwash known. Office—West Second Street.

TARIFF'S FATE.

The House Surrenders to the Senate's Demands.

Wilson Announces the Fact and Speaker Crisp Formulates the Term.

A Vote of 102 to 21 Decides It—Separate Bills for Sugar, Coal and Iron—The Sugar Trust Purchased to the Amount \$112,000,000 in Foreign Markets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A meeting was held in Speaker Crisp's room Monday morning to decide what action the house leaders should take with reference to the tariff bill in the caucus.

Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucus, took the chair immediately upon the assembling of that body at 10 o'clock. When the roll call (which showed that 133 members were present) was completed a hush of expectancy fell upon the caucus. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, took the floor. Although outwardly calm and cool, he was manifestly laboring under deep emotion. His speech for the first five minutes was general in character and contained no specific points. It was devoted to the beginning to an explanation of the embarrassments under which the house conferees had labored. He said that the representatives of the house had gone into the conference with a desire of faithfully representing the wishes of their colleagues.

That they had failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion—a conclusion honorable alike to the house and to democratic party—was not their fault.

Continuing, Mr. Wilson made a special reference to the sugar schedule. He briefly stated the different propositions relating to sugar which had been advanced in the conference, and proceeded to show at some length the profits which would accrue to the trust from the acceptance of these various propositions.

Contrary to expectation, he made no reference, except incidentally, to the senate conferees, nor did he in any way criticize the position taken by them regarding this and the other items in dispute.

The report which reached the corridors from the caucus a few minutes before 11 o'clock was that Speaker Crisp or some one of the house leaders would offer a resolution to accept the senate bill, and that the understanding was if such resolution should be adopted it would be followed by the passage through the house during the present week of a series of separate bills placing sugar, coal and iron on the free list.

Mr. Wilson went on to show that the house people had contended stoutly for a specific rather than an ad valorem duty on sugar. A specific duty would show precisely what benefit the trust would get, while it would be impossible to determine this accurately under the ad valorem system. He said that the sugar trust, becoming convinced that the senate schedule would be adopted, had made heavy purchases of foreign raw sugar.

He then made the startling statement, on the authority of a leading democratic senator, that the trust had bought sugar to the amount of \$112,000,000 in the foreign markets, in anticipation of the senate sugar schedule receiving the approval of the president. Under the senate schedule the trust would reap a profit of \$40,000,000. The declaration by Mr. Wilson that the sugar trust had the people by the throat, and that it was now a battle between the people and this great monopoly, was greeted with a hearty round of applause.

Mr. Wilson referred to the proposition made to the house conferees by their senatorial associates to accept free sugar. This proposition was rejected, in as much as the representatives of the house had ascertained that a compact existed in the senate to defeat tariff legislation or postpone its consideration until next December if free sugar were made a part of the conference report. He turned at this point and called upon his associates, Messrs. Montgomery, Breckinridge, McMillan and Turner to substantiate this statement.

Mr. McMillan immediately arose and said that from the beginning of the conference they had been given to understand from day to day that any displacement of the senate rates on sugar, coal and iron would lead to absolute defeat, or at least the postponement of the bill. Mr. Wilson stated substantially that there was no prospect for tariff legislation unless the senate bill was adopted.

When Mr. Wilson had finished Speaker Crisp arose and was greeted with applause. He began by saying that the house must take the senate bill. While the senate bill must be adopted, the house would make a determined effort for free sugar. He elaborated his statement that the senate bill must be adopted or there would be no tariff legislation at this session, and his declaration that the house of representatives had used every honorable and fair means to secure the passage of their tariff bill without avail, was vigorously applauded.

Speaker Crisp closed his brief speech by offering a resolution that the house recede from its position and accept the senate bill. The resolution also includes a provision placing barbed wire, sugar, coal and iron ore on the free list by a series of separate bills.

Bourke Cockran, of New York, then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Cockran contended that he, as yet, had no information which would lead him to believe that the house bill could not be adopted. Turning toward Mr. Wilson, he challenged the gentleman to give the names of the four senators who stood in the way of an agreement. He did this twice, but Mr. Wilson remained silent. He was proceeding with his

argument against the resolution when his utterances were drowned by a series of derisive yells, mingled with the words, "Vote! Vote!" and "You have not been here long enough to understand the situation."

The vote was then taken, and the resolutions offered by Mr. Crisp were adopted by a vote of 102 to 21. Among those who voted in opposition to the resolutions were the four Louisiana members, Mr. Wells, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee.

Opinions vary as to the correctness of the vote, it being claimed by some that the affirmative vote was at least 125, with 21 in the negative. It was a rising vote, and was taken amid some confusion. A few minutes subsequent to the announcement of the vote, it was explained that the first question put to the caucus was on ordering the previous question on Speaker Crisp's resolution and that the vote of 102 to 21 was on that question, and not on the adoption of the resolution.

After the previous question had been ordered—which is considered equivalent to the adoption of the resolution—the Louisiana members were given ten minutes to explain their position.

Mr. Robertson, speaking for the delegation, said that the sugar growers had made their contracts for the current fiscal year, and that any action by congress abolishing the bounty for the next twelve months would work severe injury to their interests.

MALAYS IN AMERICA.

Ethnological Claim of Uncommon Interest by Prof. Cyrus Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—What is characterized as the most important discovery concerning the aborigines made for many years is announced as the result of researches made by Prof. Cyrus Thomas of the United States bureau of ethnology. Contrary to previous views, Prof. Thomas sets forth as a fact that Mexican civilization originated with the Malays of the South Pacific seas and established a connection between the languages of the Malays and the Malays, now in Yucatan. The latter language, according to his views, is a direct offshoot of the Malay, that spoken by the people at Malacca, Java and Sumatra. It is claimed at the bureau that this discovery throws new light on the aborigines and will result in an entire remodeling of the views heretofore advanced as to the history and native civilization of Central America.

THE DATE OF THE BILL.

Looks as if There Would Be Another Squabble Over the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The date in the tariff bill at present is August 1 for it to go into effect. Hill claims it makes no difference, as courts have held that a passed date in a signed bill is as good as blank, as a bill can not be retroactive. Others hold the same ground. Some, however, claim that the date will have to be changed. This would mean an amendment to the bill and if it is amended further or in any way it will have to pass both branches of congress. It is proposed for the house to accept the senate bill entire even with date of August 1 so as to avoid any amendment.

Twenty People Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—During the Tenby regatta, Monday morning, a large rowboat, in which the excursionists were being conveyed to a trawler, was upset. All the occupants were thrown into the water, and before help could reach them about twenty had drowned. The party had prepared for a cruise on the trawler, and had many baskets and bundles, which were piled so as to disturb the balance of the boat.

Struck Because It Was Hot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 14.—A permanent injunction was granted Monday against the strikers at the Flaccus Prescription Glass works at Tarentum. The men refused to work on account of the heat. The firm was rushed with orders and engaged new men, but the strikers by persuasion and intimidation prevented them from working.

Wealthy Woman Dead.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Mary J. Shirk, the widow of E. J. Shirk, the millionaire banker of this state, died Sunday night, aged 68 years. She was probably one of the wealthiest women in the western states, possessing, it is estimated, \$5,000,000 in bank stock, Chicago realty and land. Three children survive her.

Will Grover Sign the Bill?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The general sentiment of members about town is that the president will allow the tariff bill, if it passes both houses, to become a law without signing it. In that event an adjournment could not be had short of ten days.

Arbitration Commissioners to Meet.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The arbitration commissioners, consisting of Carroll D. Wright, ex-Senator Kernan and Judge Worthington, will meet here Wednesday to investigate the causes which led to the recent railroad strike and other troubles in the west.

Chinese Fleet Starts Out.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that a strong Chinese fleet has left the coast. The impression in Shanghai is that this fleet will seek to intercept the transports which are carrying Japanese troops to Corea.

Over a Hundred Deaths.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—Official figures show that from August 5 to Sunday, inclusive, there are 136 new cases of cholera reported. In the same time there occurred 101 deaths from the disease.

Blown to Death.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 14.—Frank Schmidt, an employe of the Ohio Oil Co., was instantly killed by the bursting of a pipe line. He was blown 75 feet. Schmidt is a Canadian.

A New Oil Field.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 14.—An oil well with an output of five hundred barrels daily has been drilled in two miles north of Bryant. It is in new territory.

To Restore

hair which has become thin, and keep the scalp clean and healthy, use

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

It prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray. The best Dressing



We are Ready for Business!

And to give all the advantage of securing a

BABY CARRIAGE!

We have made a reduction of 25 per cent. on all, so no one needs be without a Baby Carriage. Remember, this means for Cash Only.

BEDROOM SUITS!

We will be pleased to have you call and examine our Solid Oak Bedroom Suits at \$18, reduced from \$20, and our \$24 Suits reduced to \$19.

SIDEBOARDS!

From \$12.50 to \$25.

PARLOR SUITS!

Consisting of six pieces, Oak Frame, from \$20 to \$120.

HATRACKS!

Solid Oak, French Plate Beveled-edge Glass, from \$7.50 to \$14.

BED-LOUNGES, CHAIRS!

We have also reduced the prices on our Bed-lounges, Chairs, etc., to one-third the former prices.

Remember, these prices are Spot Cash to July 1st, 1894, at

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FOR ALL KINDS OF
FIELD SEEDS!

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—Are still in the—

FURNITURE BUSINESS
At No. 42 W. Second Street.



Optician,

LOUIS LANDMAN

of 26 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, August 1st, 2d, 3d. Fifteen years experience is what he has had in the grinding of lenses and correcting defects of vision by glasses. Having finished lectures for present season will now be able to positively all announced dates in the future.

FREE ADVERTISING.

No Charge! Advertisements under the heading of "Help Wanted," "Lost," "Found," etc., of an acceptable nature, and not to exceed three lines, on this page, are FREE to all.

No Business Advertisements inserted without pay.

If answers fail to come the first time, we invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. We wish the advertisers to feel that they are not imposing on us by using our free columns.

Advertisements can be left at our office or sent through the mail to

THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY,
No. 10 E. Third Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—To rent a good farm for wheat, corn and tobacco by a sober man. References, C. J. MOORE, 925 Ford avenue, Maysville, Ky. aug 12

WANTED—A good Tenant for a farm containing 100 acres, a good residence and all necessary outbuildings, adjoining Ripley; references required. Address Dr. S. FANBORN, Maysville, Ky. aug 12

WANTED—A good Family to rent a house and take care of an extra fruit and flower lot. Apply to T. A. MILLER, 21 East Sixth street. 22w

WANTED—In locally where a country store is needed I want a small place with house and small lot of ground; give full particulars. Address LIGON MILTON, Public Ledger office, Maysville, Ky. aug 12

WANTED—Home to cook. Apply at No. 323 West Second street. aug 12

WANTED—Boarders at the Hill House, by day, week or month; also furnished rooms. Mrs. GEORGE BAUCHOP. aug 12

WANTED—A Good Cook, Washer and Ironer, white or colored. Address J. T. STRODE, Box 129, Lexington, Ky. aug 12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—My farm in Mason county, Ky., two and a half miles East of Mayslick, and containing 24 acres; none but responsible parties need apply. R. J. GAITHER, North Port, Mason county, Ky. aug 12

FOR RENT—A Frame House, located on South side of Second street, between Limestone and Casto streets, containing five rooms and kitchen in first class order. Apply to M. C. HUTCHINS, Agent. 124 11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Poland China Pigs, Black U. S. and Free-trade strains, at farmers prices. Address H. C. MYERS, Concord, Ky. 107 11

FOR RENT OR SALE—Cottage on East Grant street, easy terms. Apply to Mrs. W. L. DAVIDSON. 124 11

FOUND.

FOUND—A Rent Book. Owner can have same by calling at this office and proving property.

FOUND—A Watch Chain; owner can have by applying at this office and proving property.

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